

capitulis castaneis breviter ovoideis vel crasse cylindricis 4–8 mm. longis 4–6 mm. crassis, 2 vel 3 subsessilibus, reliquiis pedunculatis, pedunculis ad 2(–2.5) cm. longis; perianthiis 3–4 mm. longis capsulam valde superantibus.

Caespitose: culms 1–4 dm. high: heads castaneous, short-ovoid or thick-cylindric, 4–8 mm. long, 4–6 mm. thick, two or three of them subsessile, the others on ascending peduncles up to 2(–2.5) cm. long: perianth 3–4 mm. long, distinctly exceeding the capsule.—Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: dry border of woods, Charlottetown, June 30, 1914, *Fernald & St. John* in *Plantae Exsiccatae Grayanae*; recent clearing, west side of St. Peter's Bay, June 29, 1914, *Fernald & St. John*, no. 10,990 (TYPE in Gray Herb.); sandy thicket, Morell, June 29, 1914, *Fernald & St. John*, no. 10,991. NEW BRUNSWICK: Bay Verte, June 5, 1896, *E. M. Goodwin*. NOVA SCOTIA: fresh or brackish swale, Grand Narrows, Cape Breton County, July 20, 1914, *Fernald & St. John*, no. 10,994.

Resembling var. *multiflora* (Ehrh.) Čelak, but that widely distributed plant has the capsules exceeding the shorter perianth (2.5–3.3 mm. long). In its long perianth and short capsule var. *acadiensis* is more closely related to the southern var. *echinata* (Small) Fernald & Wiegand¹ which occurs from Texas to Georgia and northward to eastern Massachusetts. The southern var. *echinata*, however, has much looser inflorescences, rarely with more than one of the heads sessile, the others on more spreading (often widely divergent) longer rays (up to 5.5 cm. long).—M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

SALVIA SYLVESTRIS L. IN COUNTY PEEL, ONTARIO.—During the past summer Mr. A. Laidlaw, who is something of a botanist, noticed an unusual plant whilst cutting his alfalfa for hay. There was only one individual of it and it was growing on sandy loam in a high dry field. He gathered and pressed the specimen and when he showed it to me some time afterwards I was completely puzzled over it. I tried all the accessible floras but failed to place it. The specimen had four stems from a single root and I sent one of them to the Gray Herbarium, where it was referred to Mr. Harold St. John for identification. He informs me that it is *Salvia sylvestris* L., a native of eastern Europe and western Asia. Previous to the present finding, Mr. St. John tells me that

¹ RHODORA, xv. 42 (1913).

so far as he can learn it has been noticed but once in America, namely in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He also says that it is not mentioned from America in any publication so far as he has ascertained. As alfalfa seed is frequently imported into Canada from Europe, we can safely infer that this interesting plant has been casually introduced by impure seed.—JAMES WHITE, Snelgrove, Ontario, Canada.

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